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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/534,988	05/16/2005	Lasse Leino	OHMAN-002	1914

32954 7590 09/25/2006

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EXAMINER

GRAFFEO, MICHEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1614

DATE MAILED: 09/25/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/534,988

Applicant(s)

LEINO ET AL.

Examiner

Michel Graffeo

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 June 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 11-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-15 and 23-27 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 16-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>16 May 05</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election without traverse of Group II in the reply filed on 27 June 2006 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)). Additionally, Examiner has withdrawn the election of species requirement only to the extent of the indication to be treated, namely mastitis as the elected species.

Claims 11-15 and 23-27 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim.

Status of Action

Claims 16-22 are examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 16-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a method of treating topical inflammatory

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disorders comprising cis-urocanic acid, does not reasonably provide enablement for the prevention of disorders curable by immunosuppression. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

Factors to be considered in determining whether a disclosure would require undue experimentation have been summarized in Ex parte Forman, 230 USPQ 546 (BPAI 1986) and reiterated by the Court of Appeals in In re Wands, 8 USPQ2d 1400 at 1404 (CAFC 1988). The factors to be considered in determining whether undue experimentation is required include: (1) the quantity of experimentation necessary, (2) the amount or direction presented, (3) the presence or absence of working examples, (4) the nature of the invention, (5) the state of the prior art, (6) the relative skill of those in the art, (7) the predictability or unpredictability of the art, and (8) the breadth of the claims.

The ability of preventing disorders curable by immunosuppression is not yet known in the art. The burden of enabling one skilled in the art to prevent such disorders would be much greater than that of enabling the treatment of a representative number of diseases. In the instant case, the specification does not provide guidance as to how one skilled in the art would accomplish the objective of preventing disorders curable by immunosuppression. Nor is there any guidance provided as to a specific protocol to be utilized in order to show the efficacy of the presently claimed active ingredients for preventing disorders curable by immunosuppression.

No experimental evidence supporting the contention that the claim specified actives would actually prevent these diseases by simply administering the claim specified active agents has not been demonstrated nor practice the invention without an envisaged endpoint or result of the treatment (note the absence of such recitation in the current claim(s)). The specification fails to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to practice the presently claimed method for preventing and for practicing same without a specific endpoint for the treatment of the claimed diseases.

The term "prevention" or "preventing" is synonymous with the term "curing" and both circumscribe methods of treatment having absolute success. Since absolute success is not as of yet reasonably possible with most diseases/disorders, especially those having etiologies and pathophysiological manifestations which are as complex/poorly understood as "disorders curable by immunosuppression".

4) the amount of direction or guidance presented; the specification does not provide any guidance in terms of preventing disorders curable by immunosuppression.

5) the presence or absence of working examples; no working examples are provided for preventing disorders curable by immunosuppression, for example in a patient, in the specification. The applicant has not provided any competent evidence or disclosed any tests that are highly predictive for the preventative effects of the instant composition. Note that in cases involving physiological activity such as the instant case, "the scope of enablement obviously varies inversely with the degree of unpredictability of the factors involved". See *In re Fisher*, 427 F.2d 833, 839, 166 USPQ 18, 24 (CCPA 1970).

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6) the quantity of experimentation necessary; the quantity of experimentation would be undue to one of skill in the art and amount to the trial and error type of experimentation without a priori expectation of success. Thus, factors such as "sufficient working examples", "the level of skill in the art" and "predictability", etc. have been demonstrated to be sufficiently lacking in the instant case for the instant method claims.

In view of the breadth of the claims, the chemical nature of the invention and unpredictability of preventing disorders curable by immunosuppression, and the lack of working examples regarding the activity as claimed, one skilled in the art would have to undergo an undue amount of experimentation to use the instantly claimed invention commensurate in scope with the claims.

In consideration of each of factors 1-8, it is apparent that there is undue experimentation because of variability in prediction of outcome that is not addressed by the present application disclosure, examples, teaching and guidance presented. Absent factual data to the contrary, the amount and level of experimentation needed is undue.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 16-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 5494676 to Stab et al. in view of mastitis. The American Heritage Stedman's Medical Dictionary (2002). Retrieved 11 September 2006, from xreferplus. <http://www.xreferplus.com/entry/2785531>. cited to show the status of knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was filed.

Stab et al. teach the topical administration (see col 1 line 15) of cis-urocanic acid for the treatment of inflammation and skin disorders such as psoriasis (see col 1 lines 50-end) wherein the product has a pH of 6.9 (see col 7 Experiment #1). Stab et al. does not specifically recite mastitis.

The American Heritage Stedman's Medical Dictionary teaches that mastitis is an inflammatory disease.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the above references and as combined teach the claimed invention as claimed. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Stab et al. with the dictionary

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reference because the dictionary reference teaches what information was available and the knowledge of inflammatory diseases at the time the Application was filed. Thus, the combined references teach and make prima facie obvious how to use the claimed invention at the time that it was made.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 16-22 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 13-18 and 20-23 of copending Application No. 11408056 in view Granstein Psoriasis: Further Evidence

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of a Key Role for Leukocytes. J. Clin. Invest. Volume 98, Number 8, October 1996, 1695-1696.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the methods both comprise the topical administration of cis-urocanic acid for the treatment of psoriasis for example, which is characterized by a dramatic increase in epidermal proliferation (see Granstein).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 16-22 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 16-21 and 23-26 of copending Application No. 10565202 in view Granstein Psoriasis: Further Evidence of a Key Role for Leukocytes. J. Clin. Invest. Volume 98, Number 8, October 1996, 1695-1696.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the methods both comprise the topical administration of cis-urocanic acid for the treatment of psoriasis for example, which is characterized by a dramatic increase in epidermal proliferation (see Granstein).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michel Graffeo whose telephone number is 571-272-8505. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am to 5:30pm Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ardin Marschel can be reached on 571-272-0718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

11 September 2006
MG


ARDIN H. MARSCHEL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER